THE EARTHQUAKE IN CHILL.

We have been favored with the following interesting extract from a letter written by Lieut. J. M. GILLISS, U. S. Navy, to a friend in this city, dated U. S. N. Astronomical Expedition, Santiago de Chile, April 22, 1850 :

"You will no doubt be interested to learn that we have escaped, univjured, the most severe earthquake which has been experienced in Central Chili since that of 1822. It occurred on the morning of the 2d instant, commencing at 6h. 48m. 10s. mean time, with much violence, and after its usual warning noise. One of the blind spells to which I have been occasionally subject had left me with a severe headache, and I had not been long asleep when the first shock startled me. It is not easy to collect one's faculties at such brief sum mons; and though, by habit, such position was taken as enabled me to embrace in the same view my little mirror, the pan of water on the washstand, and the opposite roofs, nearly one-half the phenomena had passed before consciou fully restored. In the hope that we may some time obtain such observations elsewhere as will enable us to determine the velocity with which the earth wave moves, each one has immediate recourse to his watch, noting the second at which every phase occurs, and subsequently comparing the watch with a chronometer kept in our residence. On this occasion Lieut. MacRae had sprung to the chronometer at once, and escaped from his room with it. For eighteen seconds the motion was a violent tremor of small amplitude, starting the walls and tiles, but breaking nothing, which I can only account for by the rapidity with which the atoms in the surface of the earth were disturbed ; for, if one may estimate by podily sensations, the shaking during these eight was certainly as great as on the 6th of December, and yet the effects were nothing like those then produced. As I stood watching the paintings on the paper of the opposite wall pass across the mirror, and the tiles in front dancing like the pin a few minutes. The little insect frees himself from the egg-shell precisely in the same way that the waves of a cross ses, there was a sudden increase in the vio-lence of the earth-storm, and the chamter doors, bolted and

As soon as he is fairly out of the shell he starts off briskly in locked, were flung wide open, displaying the little partor filled with dust and zubbieh. At this time the shrieks of the people in the street were most distressing, and the roar of the pent up disturbing agent as it moved around most infernal. As the ceiling over head was cracking, and the tiles falling rapidly in the petio, I could only find shelter under the lintel of the outside deer; but, at the moment of getting there, the outside deer; but, at the moment of getting there, the came from the ground in the spring. By carefully watchsame time pouring down a mass of rubbish which nearly blinded me. The motion was now one of oscillation rapid and abrupt, continuing for twenty-five seconds, (until 6h. 48m. 53.) after which the agitation gradually subsided, and at 6h. 49m. 38s. measurably ceased. I say measurably ; for, like a tensely drawn cord suddenly struck, the vibration of the earth continued for nearly two hours afterward, without any intermission whatever, and we have the recorded times of cighteen separate earthquakes between the great shock and midnight, besides a host of lesser ones, and a similar vibration to that in the morning. The last was from 6h. 30m. to Sh. 30m. P. M. when the surface of mercury was never still enough to give an image for more than five or ten minutes at a time. Up to this date they have not ceased, there having been from one to five or six shocks of small violence every day. keeping up the excitement and consternation among all classes

"On ascending Santa Lucia, immediately, it was found that the rocky mass had been broken across between the castle and the observatory, leaving a crevice which Lieut. Mac Rae traced more than sixty feet. The piers supporting the meridian circle are composed of three blocks, each secured together by hydraulic cement, and set with the same material on a base which rests on the native perphyry. The joint to the upper blocks of the west pier was opened, the block, no doubt, rocked, and the whole pier was probably moved to the south, throwing all the micrometers out of focus. No injury the clock stopped, though every other in the city was. At the house a mountain barometer was thrown from the wall and broken; and the mercury tossed out of a cup used as a cistern of the standard, (Hassler's construction,) until the surface was 1-4 inch below its rim. These are the only ininries we have received, though the necessity of moving from the house, on account of its unsafe condition, will entail ex-pense on us individually as well as to the expedition, whose one on each side, firmly attached to the breast above, but free

"In the vicinity the destruction of property has been very great, no house having escaped without ren's in walls, loss of parapets, and tiles to very great extent. Every arch in the wing shoulders, and probably serve for lungs. When the Cathedral has been sprung, and the kevstones settled, these cavities are filled with air, the musical organs or memthe Cathedral has been sprung, and the keystones settled, rendering it probable that this immense stone edifice-three hundred and fifty feet long-must be taken down. Near by. the central cupols and a portion of the wall of the old palace have been taken down to keep them from falling suddenly and destroying life, and it is not improbable a number houses in the vicinity will share the same fate. Having occurred during daylight, three lives only are reported to have been lost, though the number of those gravely wounded amounts to twenty or thirty.

"Villages to the westward of us were even more severely injured. Lamps and Rencas, close by, and Curacavi, and Casa Blanca, on the road to Valparaiso, have suffered lamentably. Of their populations, amounting to 26,800 souls principally poor, full one-third have been thrown out of their dwellings, and still look panic-struck on the ruins. At Valparaiso, too, the less has been severe-forty odd houses in the Almandral having been totally destroyed, whilst the injury to property is estimated at from a quarter of a million to two millions of dollars. South of the river Maypo, and porth of the Province of Santiago, the stroke, though remarkable, was of little violence, except in isolated localities, which is would lengthen this letter too much to tell you of. From the sea we have only two reports. One by the captain of a ship, who was twenty miles west of Valparaiso, and who was seen flying off with a locust in its mouth, and all the insec

record any of those previously occurring, in December last caused a pendulum nine feet ten inches long to be made, with its lead ball, and some fine silver wire suspending the pendulum from a tripod. A common needle is inserted in a cork at the bottom of the ball, which just touches a sheet of glazed paper marked with concentric circles and the points of the compass. They are the same you had the kindness to have engraved for the other instrument. The paper lies on a horizontal plate of glass resting on the earth, and is sprinkled with black sand, so that the motion of the pendulum leaves a white line exposed. It is to be regretted that the paper had not been secured to the earth, for during the shock there was a displacement bodily of about half an inch : but we have a distinct ellipse, whose diameters are 3.5 in. and 2.4 in., and positive evidence that the motion of the disturbing force was in a line varying little from N. by E. to S. by W., or contrary to the supposed direction in which the earth-wave has moved in all preceding great disturbances.

" Having personally traced the effects of the storm alone its eastern line as far south as Rancagora, near the river Cachapeal, and also a section across the axis of motion to Valparaise, no doubt remains on my mind that there are local causes (as the geological formation) which influence both the direction and violence of the phenomenon to a very great exwas near NE. by N.; though the opinion among the masses is that it came from the opposite quarter. There is no indi-cation that the land has been elevated in any part of the bay. For several days before and after there were extraor. nary fluctuations of the barometer, and over-cast weather but, as I have said before, the latter is now most common."

PADRETRIAN FEAT .- Lately Mr. Boucher, an officer of the R file brigade quartered at Dover, undertook for a waget of £50 to run from that town to Canterbury, a distance of sixteen rolles, in two hours. He accomplished the feat in 1h. 56min. 40sec., witning by 3min. 20stc. Mr. Boucher was accompanied, on foot, by Mr. Churchill, a brother officer, who afterwards walked back to Dover in three hours, and then played cricket with the polared cricket with the polared cricket with the second part of the polared cricket with t then played cricket with the regiment, making his runs as readily, and with as much apparent case, as if he had come fresh to the game, and had not walked a mile.

THE LOCUSTS.

The following description of the character and habits of the Locust, by Dr. Gideon B. Smith. of Baltimore, (long a careful observer of the habits of the insect,) will, at the present time, when our avenues and gardens are vocal with the monotonous music of these untiring songsters, be interest-

ing to many of our readers; About the 15th of June they commence depositing their eggs. This is a very interesting sight. You will see one attached to a limb or twig, and it will not fly away as you approach. Look closely and you will see it excavating a hole in the limb with its curious ovipositor. Watch it closely, and as soon as it has inserted the ovipositor completely into the limb, take hold of the insect and gently but quickly draw it forwards, and apply the point of the ovispositor the paim of the hand, when you will see two eggs ejected into your hand in quick succession. They deposite two eggs at each insertion of the ovipositor, and generally five to ten pairs in each place on the limb. She then goes to other places on the same limb, or to some other limb, and repeats the operation, till she has laid about four hundred eggs. The eggs are white or pearl color, about the twelfth of an inch long, and about one-sixth as thick as they are long. It is this operation that destroys the small limbs, the excavations cutting off the sap vessels. The time of depositing the eggs continues till about the 20th of June, when they cease. All kinds of trees and shrubs are selected by them for their deposites, except pines or other turpentine trees. They do not seem to select the hardest nor the most soft wood, but that which is about the size of their bodies or less seems to be chosen; the operation requiring them to grasp the sides of the limb with their claws, which they could not do so well if the timbs were large. By grasping firmly with their claws they are able to make great pressure upon the point of the ovipositor, and thus effect their object. From the 1st to the 26th of June all shrubbery of value

About the 25th of July the eggs will be ready to hatch attach himself to the tender roots of grass and other vegetables, and commence taking up the liquid exudation from the sur ing, you will see the young insect coming out of the ground You can sometimes see great numbers falling from the high trees. They are like little motes in the air, and require shar sight to see them. They are so small, and their apparer specific gravity so inferior, that they are not injured by the About the 25th of June the old locusts will have disappear

The locusts do not go deep in the ground. They live upon the vegetable juices of the roots near the surface, which they take with their shouts or rostrum. There are three small hairs in the shout, which, in feeding, are projected and spread out over the surface of the root or leaves of trees, and these collect the juice and convey it by capillary attraction to the stomach. You can see this operation very distinctly in the perfect insect, by watching it with a magnifying glass. They have no mouth or means of taking food either in the

The ovipositor is a most curious instrument. It is about three-eighths of an inch long, of the size of a small pin, flat tened at the point, and the whole forming a moderate curve. tened at the point, and the whole forming a moderate curve. It is composed of a material very much resembling tortoise shell, of a dark reddish brown color. It is composed of three pieces—a centre piece, which is the tube or duct, and two side pieces. The centre piece or tube has a very sharp chisel-formed point, with two sharp projecting points, one above, the other below the orifice, resembling a fish's mouth. The two side pieces are supplied with saw teeth on their edges, and their flat-faces are rasps. They are attached to the centre piece, by torque and groove. In was the centre the centre piece by tongue and groove. In use the centre piece is fixed tirmly to the bark, and the two side pieces comnence working up and down, first one and the other, alternately, and thus the excavation is made. All this, however, was done to the instrument, none to the equatorial, nor was
the clock stopped though every other in the city was. At mechanism would be suspected.

> describe. Directly under the shoulder of the wing on each side of the chest, there is a beautiful membrane, som triangular, convex, and ribbed with bony ridges. This membrane resembles a small shell, and is stretched over tremely fine and silk-like membranes. These cavities are connected with those under the musical membranes under branes first described are made to produce the sound by the large muscles; the bony ridges of the membranes being made to act upon each other with such rapidity that the mo-

tion is scarcely perceptible.

The music, song, or sound produced by the myriads of insects in a warm dry day from about the 25th of May to the middle of June is wonderful. It is not deafening, as many describe it; even in its height it does not interrupt ordinary conversation. It seems like an atmosphere of wild monotonous sound, in which all other sounds float with perect distinctness. I never could distinguish any thing like the word "Pharach" in these sounds. After you have be-come satisfied with the novelty of this music, which will be in a day or two, it becomes exceeding tiresome and doleful,

in a day or two, it becomes exceeding tiresome and doleful, and to many disagreeable. To me it was otherwise, and when I heard the last note on the 25th of June, the melancholy reflection occurred, shall I live to hear it again?

Probably the first indication many persons will have of the approach of the locusts will be the industry with which they will find the hogs rooting up the ground in April, in the woods and fields. It is a great festival for them. And as soon as the insects appear above the ground, chickens, turkeys, and all poultry will also have their feast. So fond are the fowls, birds, pigs, &c. of these insects, that they will scarcely touch other food during the locust season. This has a remarkable effect on all hen's eggs laid after the locusts appear—their yolks are nearly white. The chickens become appear—their yolks are nearly white. The chickens become very fat, and of fine flavor. Even the little wren will be

sure he had struck an unknown rock, until, after arrival, the time convinced him that it must have been an earthquake; and the other by the crew of a vessel thirty miles north of the same port, who heard noises like the discharges of guns in a naval engagement, but felt no shock.

"The instrument for measuring the direction and comparative violence of earthquakes brought with us having failed to record any of those previously occurring, in December last I

POPULATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.—The Russian Ministry have just published the census of the Empire for the year 1846. European Russia contains 52,565,334 souls : in the four Western Governments of Siberia 2,153,958 : in the Kingdom of Russian Poland 4,800,000 (this is an approximation merely;) in the Grand Duchy of Finland 1,600,000 in the territory beyond the Caucasus 2,500,000 : total 63,600,000. If we add to these the inhabitants of the district of Jarkutsk, of the island of Kamschatka, of Ochotsk, of the American possessions, the submitted Kiegis hordes. and finally the army, the entire population of the empire will amount to 65,000,000; of these 49,000,000 belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, 7,300,000 to the Roman Catholice, 3,500,000 are Protestants; 2,400,000 Mohammedans; 1,200,000 Jews; 1,000 Armenian, Gregorian, and Armepian Catholics, 600,000 Pagans.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING .- The Philadelphia American of Thursday says : On Thursday afternoon, during the heavy storm of rain, which was accompa-nied by several vivid flashes of lightning, the electric fluid produced quite an exciting effect in the office of House's Telegraph line, at the southeast corner of Third and Chesnu

The shock was sensibly felt by several persons in the rooms of the building, but more so by Mr. Alexander, one of the operators in the office, who was standing near the instrument, but was not operating at the time, having a few moments previously broken the circuit, as is usual during the prevalence of a heavy thunder storm. He experienced the shock severely upon one side of bis body, which for an instant paralyzed hum, followed by nausea, dizzinese, buzzing in the head, and a sensation as if all was received from himself.

a sensation as if air was escaping from his cars.

The instrument was damaged, and the wire upon the helix forming the magnet was found to have been burnt and melte to a considerable ex'ent.

The fluid, it appears, passed along the connecting w

from the instrument to the battery in the fifth story of building, where an explosion took place with a report. At the time the fluid struck the instrument there we a report quite as loud as that produced by the dischar;

OFFICIAL.

PAYMENT OF U. S. FIVE PER CENT. STOCK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JUNE 5, 1851. The holders of the Five per Cent. Stock, issued under the ct of Congress approved the 10th August, 1846, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 8th August, 1851, are hereby notified that the principal of said stock, together with the semi-annual interest which will then be due upon it, will be paid on or after the above day, at the Treasury of the United States, to the owners of the same, or to their legal representatives, on the presentation and delivery of the certificates duly assigned in the usual manner to the United States; and that all interest on said stock will cease and determine after the above date.

Those owners of this stock who may desire it can rece syment of the amount at any time previous to the 9th August next, on presentation, assignment, and delivery of the certificates as above, together with any accrued interest up to the time of such presentation and payment.

THO. CORWIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

Extract from a Letter from Washington to the Editors of the New Orleans Bulletin.

RAILROADS AND THEIR VALUE.

I do not think the people of the United States properly apreciate the value of railroads, nor duly estimate their importnce in promoting the growth, prosperity, power, and resources of the country. The income which these railroads afford to their respective proprietors is not " the twentieth part the tithe" of their value to the country, and particularly if we take into view their great tendency to bind the nation together, and to cement and continue the Union of the States, if not " with hooks of steel," at least with " bare of iron." Just for one moment imagine that all the railroads in the United States, by some magical process, were suddenly and entirely estroyed-where would we be? They tell the story of a coachman in England who was lamenting over the extinction of coaches, in consequence of the introduction of railroads; and after explaining how much less was the risk in coaches than in cars, added : "And if you were even run away with, and soused into a ditch by the upset of a coach, there you are; but if a train runs off the track and upsets, Where are you?" If, as I have suggested, railroads were all suddenly destroyed, we could, in the coachman's language, well ask the question of the whole nation, "Where are you?" Just reflect on the fact, for it is a fact, that but for railroads it would at this moment be more advantageous for the people o New York city to procure their breadstuffs from Europe than would be from Chicago, or from any other portion of the Vestern country. That single fact speaks volumes on the ubject of railroads. Have you noted that that splendid work, he Hudson and Eric Railroad, will very shortly be completed and in operation from Lake Erie through the southern tier of counties in New York to the city—a distance of 430 miles—and that a railroad is now being made from Erie to Cleveland, which will make a continuity of rails from New York land, which will make a continuity of rails from New York city to Cincinnati, over which the journey between the commercial emporium of the East and the Queen City of the West will be accomplished in thirty hours? Pennsylvanis, too, is not idle, but is rapidly pushing to completion her central railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh; and another line of railroad is rapidly progressing, which is to unite Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, reducing the period of travel from the burgh and Cincinnati, reducing the period of travel from the latter city to Philadelphia to twenty-six or twenty-eight hours! is it not passing strange, that, seeing these and other similar works progressing in every direction to tap her trade and drain her heart's blood from her, New Orleans still looks listlessly on, and is unwilling to strike a blow, not even a single blow, for her own safety and protection? Is she forever to fold her arms, and point with foolish confidence to the Missisppi, and think because the Almighty, in his great bounty, has given her that noble stream that it was not necessary for her to put her own shoulder to the wheel, in order to over-come, to some extent, the disadvantages of her *locality*, in being so much further removed from the great marts of the world than Boston and New York and Philadelphia, which atter cities have, by their energy and enterprise, in making canals and railroads, given themselves the further advantage of drawing so much nearer to them, so far as travel and the cost of transportation are concerned, the great producing dis-tricts of the West. Why should not New Orleans, too, have her railroad to the Ohio and another to the Atlantic, through Alabama and Georgia, and thus collect at her levee the thousands and tens of thousands of tons of Western produce which now finds its way by canals and railroads and the Lake route to the cities of the North, and some hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton from Georgia and Alabama, which now go to other ports on the Gulf or to Savannah or Charleston, besides ing supplies to the inhabitants on both those lines of the extent of many millions, which they now draw from other quarters. It is time that the citizens of New Orleans awoke from their dream of security, or they will soon find out, if they already have not done so, that the Mississipnence of the city, and that even its flood of waters will, by the energy and enterprise of other sections of the Union, be made subsidiary to the prosperity of their commercial rivals, and will bear upon its bosom hundreds of steamers stemming the current laden with produce destined for the Western and Northern railroads and canals, instead of descending with it to the Crescent City.

The VIRGINIA INSTITUTION for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, situated in the thriving town of STAURTON, is, we are gratified to learn from the Staunton Messenger, in a most lourishing condition. The annual examination took place on the 28th instant, and every thing passed off greatly to the satisfaction of the large concourse of strangers who were present, and much to the credit of the teachers and professors in the various departments. The services of the day were closed by a short address by Rt. Rev. Bishop Jours, which is very highly spoken of. The generous policy of the State of Virginia which has erected this noble State charity, and the liberal amount annually expended by her in the education and maintenance of the deaf, dumb, and blind, are wor by of all praise, and we sincerely hope that the purposes of the founders of the Virginia Institute may be realized to the fullest degree.

EARTHQUARE IN CENTRAL AMERICA .- On the 18th of March, at 8 o'clock in the morning, a violent earthquake was felt in the State of Costa Rica. A great number of buildings were thrown down, particularly in the cities of San Jose, Oredia, and Barba, and much property destroyed. In Barba

For Aldermen—W. B. Megruder, 383; Scattering, 8 two churches and a large number of dwelling-houses were To fill the vacancy—W. T. Dove, 208; Thos. P. Mor Oredia, and Barba, and much property destroyed. In Barba levelled to the earth.

IMPORTANT TO MANY PERSONS, The last Springfield (Mass.) Journal has the following paragraph, attesting the efficacy of a new and simple remedy for corns, which has lately been successfully applied in England, as mentioned in our paper of Monday last :

"Conns.—Some time since we published from Chambers Journal a statement that sweet oil would cure come, if perso-veringly applied. A friend of ours, who always had a larger crop of that sort of grain than be could easily walk under, im-mediately commenced the trial. Three or four weeks have passed, and he is entirely c ared. It should be applied night and morning with the fingrar until the cure is effected."

JUSTICE IN ENGLAND .- Captain PAULET HENRY SOMER ser, whose case has ex sied so much attention in the London ournals and social circles, and who was committed to the House of Correction for ten days, notwithstanding his position as Captain of the Coldstream Guards, for assaulting policeman in the di scharge of his duty, has been visited in jail by many of t se most distinguished persons in society. On the first day the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Stafford, (heir f the Duke of Sutherland,) Lord Mulgrave, and several off cere of his regiment, were among the visiters. from jail, be & Sir George Grey's private secretary waited upon he prisons and told him that Sir George could not cony advise her Majesty to remit any portion of the On the following two days the visiters were very es comprising Peers, M. P.'s, and military men. Somerset's visiters, during four days, amounted to more a bundred. He wears the prison clothes and fares pre-

DIVORCE IN HUNGARY .- In the year 1850 there were deided in Hungary 2,958 cases of divorce; in 2,112 the right was declared to be on the side of the women, and in 765 on the side of the men ; while there were only 81 cases in which both parties were declared to be in fault.

Southey says, in one of his letters, "I have told you of

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MONUMENT.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT OFFICE, May, from all sources, except from special agents : MASONIC FRATERNITY.

 Liberty Lodge No. 31, Missouri.
 10 00

 Pokemoke Lodge No. 92, Maryland
 10 00

 Relief Lodge No. 105, Missouri.
 10 00

 Hunter Lodge No. 134, Georgia.
 10 00

 Hunter Lodge No. 134, Georgia
 10 00

 Belle Pointe Lodge No. —, Arkanaas.
 8 00

 Salem Lodge No. 130, Georgia
 12 50

 Petersburg Lodge No. 15, Virginia
 10 00

 Aberdeen Lodge No. 149, Ohio
 8 00

 Manchester Lodge No. 14, Virginia
 10 00

 DeWitt Clinton Chapter No. 12, Mississippi
 10 00

 Grenada Lodge No. 31, Mississippi
 10 00

 Lewis Lodge No. 191, Kentucky
 25 00

 Jasper Lodge No. 50, Georgia
 10 00

 Caster Lodge No. 92, Georgia
 10 00

 Selma Fraternal Lodge No. 27, Alabama
 10 00

 Columbus Lodge No. 173, Kentucky
 5 00

Mount Ararat Division No. 471, Pennsylvania...... Ocean Wave Division No. 133, Pennsylvania...... Sarion Division, Pennsylvania......

FROM OTHER SOURCES. Contributed by visiters at Monument Place 218 00 A. A. Pettingill, U. S. Marshal at Connecticut, fifth

Mr. RICHARD W. POLKINHORN has been appointed agent to procure subscriptions to the "National Mon ournal in Washington and Georgetown.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The election on Monday for a portion of our City Officer resulted in the choice of WILLIAM J. McCormick as Re gister: ROBERT J. ROCHE as Collector: and HENRY W. BALL as City Surveyor.

There were also elected one Alderman and three Member the Common Council for each of the seven wards, and Assessors in three of the wards. The names of the persons

THE REAL PROPERTY.	WARDS.						
an contract to the contract to	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Finb.	Sixth.	Seventh.
For Collector. Robt. J. Roche. Wm. E. Howard E. M. Chapin E. B. Robinson John Hands	302 81 6 6 5	486 55 5 7 5	297 110 56 5	281 236 20 5	68 285	87 362 2 4	185
For Register. W. J. McCormick F. McNerbany	349 43	315 283	321 140	408 132	276 83	235 210	253 112
For Surveyor. H. W. Ball C. B. Cluskey W. W. De Maine James L. Catheart	189 8 18 173	225 100 124 90	230 52 152 21	326 58 146 11	25	334 41 56 3	

FIRST WARD. gan, 196.

For Councilman—Samuel E. Douglass, 294; Horatio Easby, 261; Jas. Kelly, 183; W. H. Minnix, 158; Z. M. P. King, 123; Charles Calvert, 53.

SECOND WARD.
For Alderman-John Wilson, 226; John A. Blake, 183 Per Councilmen—N. Callan, 362; Joel Downer, 258; J. F. Engis, 189; J. R. Barr, 171; Geo. W. Stewart, 161; R. J. Morzell, 143; G. Powell, 105; John McDuell, 88.

For Assessor—Plant, 340; Hauptman, 128; R. Combe, 74; Williamson, 8.

THIRD WARD. THIRD WARD.

For Alderman—Dr. Joseph Barrows, 215; S. P. Frank-lin, 181; J. W. Deeble, 43.

For Councilmen—Siles H. Hill, 260; C. P. Wannall, 259; Joseph Bryan, 198; J. W. Davis, 193; E. F. Queen, 125; J. A. M. Duncanson, 124; W. Watt, 13.

FOURTH WARD.

For Alderman—J. W. Maury, 516; Mr. Flowers, 6.

For Councilmen—Thomas H. Havenner, 291; Michael
P. Mohun, 268; J. P. Pepper, 236; H. W. Winter, 221;

Mathew Butler, 139; Michael Larner, 120.

For Assessor—W. Lewis, 237; D. S. Waters, 131; J.

Plowman, 102; J. McGuire, 96; T. Hurdle, 60; Scatter-

FETH WARD. 178.

For Councilmen—J. C. Brent, 170; Thomas Hutchingson, 166; J. J. Mulloy, 157; F. Y. Naylor, 154; J. B. Iardella, 93; F. Wbyte, 77.

SIXTH WARD. For Alderman-James A. Gordon, 254; Robert Clarke, 174.
For Councilmen—Wm. Morgan, 352; A. W. Miller, 287; James Cull, 268; Samuel A. H. Marke, 126; Samuel Armetead, 45; Charles C. Edelen, 17.
For Assessor—Daniel E. Kealey, 232; John L. Marceron,

For Alderman—George Page, 233; P. M. Pearson, 139.

Par Councilmen—D. Johnson, 259; E. Wheeler, 256;
J. Van Reswick, 161; W. R. Riley, 159; Joseph Parsons,

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.-The Eastward train of care the Spaniard who always put on his spectacles when he was about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like meaner I make the most of my enjoyments; and though I do not cast my cares away, I pack them in as little compass as I can, and carry them as conveniently as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others."

MEXAMENCE ACCIDENT.—The Eastward Irain of cars from Syracuse on Wednesday ran into a horse and buggy at a road crossing near the Verons station. The horse was idled instantly, and the man driving it, Mr. Jacob Near, residing in the vicinity, was fatally injured. He died in the course of an hour after the accident. He was about sixty-five years of age.

SHIP-BUILDING AT WASHINGTON.

Grongs Page has commenced the business of building ships and steamboats on the river at the foot of Seventh street. ing account of one of the most remarkable escapes. He has just completed an elegant steamer called the Champrobably on record. It was almost miraculous: pion, of 150 feet in length, 24 feet beam, and 8 feet hold; The children of Mr. George Hickan, a citizen of Scott pion, of 150 feet in length, 24 feet beam, and 8 feet hold; her engine is about one hundred-horse power, and her water-wheels are 24 feet in diameter, and her speed on her first trial trip was twenty miles an hour. This boat is furnished in a very superior style for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and was built for Capt. H. J. Strandberg, of Baltimore, and is to run from Baltimore to the Eastern Shore of the others as to what had become of him; and it was only the timely overcome their research was superior and the finally overcome their research was superior as a superior style for the common time after the child was missed before any certain information could be drawn from the others as to what had become of him; and it was only

sable fry; and a whole regiment of little robust, rotund, black babies were forthwith paraded for her especial amusement; it was a very orderly little assemblage, and it cannot be imagined how nice and clean they all looked. Such a congregation of little smiling, good-natured, raven rolypolies I never saw col-lected together before. One perfect duck of a child was only about three months old, but it comported itself quite in as orderly a manner as the rest, as if it had been used to give parties and assemblies, and receive any quantity of company om every nation on earth all its days, or rather hours. was as black as a little image carved in polished abony, and as plump as a partridge, (in mourning.) These pitchy-colored picaninnies differed from white children in one essential particular, for they were all perfectly quiet and silent; all wide

ticular, for they were all perfectly quiet and silent; all wide awake, but all still and smiling.

"V—— was highly delighted with the whole company of little inky imps, from first to last, nursing and fondling them in high glee; and it may be readily conceived that the mothers stood by enchanted at having their little darkies so appreciated, and not a little proud, showing their glittering teeth almost

from ear to ear.

"All the slaves were evidently taken the kindest care of on Gen. Taylor's plantation. Men, women, and children, all appeared to adore Mr. Taylor, who seemed extremely kind to them, and affable with them."

The Norfolk Beacon states that the recent difficulties in the Exchange Bank of Virginia [between the individual stockholders and the Executive of the State] have been so far settled that the usual business of the Bank goes on as hereto-fore. No election of President has yet taken place, and until one is elected Mr. Sharp continues to act in that capacity.

ARREST OF STRANG, the Mormon King of Beaver Island.

The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 27th May says: "On the previous day the United States iron steamer Michigan arrived at our dock, having on board United States Marshal Knox and his posse, United States District Attorney, Hon. George C. Bates, and Adjt. Gen. Schwarz, having returned from Beaver Island, whence they went last week in pursuit of the celebrated Lames I. Strang the self-constituted thing sessors in three of the wards. The names of the persons chosen to these stations will be ascertained by referring to the returns published below.

If on Deaver Island, whence they went last week in pursuit of the celebrated James J. Strang, the self-constituted 'king of all the earth,' and Beaver Island in particular, and three of his dutiful subjects, named Joseph Ketchum, Finley Page, The question recently submitted to the voters of applying to Congress for such an amendment of the City Charter as to provide for the election of all the City Officers by the people has been carried by a large majority, so far as the voters expressed an opinion upon it.

The votes for Register, Collector, and Surveyor are stated in the subjoined table:

WARDS.

WARDS.

and Wm. Townsend. They were arrested, being charged with obstructing the United States mail, and assaulting with arms the mail carrier, counterfeiting United States coin, and depredations upon Government lands, &c. The Sheriff of Mackinac county is also here, with several warrants against them for various offences. They were conveyed to the United States court-room, and placed in the custody of deputy marshal Beardsley, and we presume the case will be submitted to the grand jury during its sittings. Strang was formerly from Chaulauque county, New York. The officers represent that the appearance of the island does not indicate either thrift or industry."

FIGHTING A LOCOMOTIVE. - A man intoxicated at Mill Creek in Huntingdon county, a few days ago, resolved to fight the locomotive. He took a position on the track, and wasted until the locomotive was near him, when he sprang forward to make battle, but the cow-catcher struck him and threw him off the track, fracturing his skull and otherwise seriously injuring him so that it is revealed by well die. juring him, so that it is probable he will die.

ACCIDENT AT THE BOWERT THEATRE.—During the play of "Putnam," at the Bowery Theatre, New York, on Friday evening, an accident which proved to be of a serious palure occurred. It appears that while Putnam was in the nature occurred. It appears that while Fullam was in the act of ascending the steps (representing a mountain) on horse-back, the horse suddenly became frightened, gave a plunge and fell, striking on the sharp end of an upright joist, which penetrated clear through him. The rider, Mr. J. M. Cooke, was thrown off with such force that his arm was broken, and

majesty of a Hermione or a Katharine of Arragon, down to the homely coarseness of an Andrey or a Mopsa, each essentially bears the generic stamp of woman. His sceptered queens, his princesses, his duchesses, his gentlewomen, his yeomen's wives, his young maidens, his serving damsels, his country wenches, his hostcases; his most delicate lady, his most blushing girl, his most reserved vestal, his arrantest coquette, his wildest-spirited aparkler, his sedatest thinker, his most loving and loveable female impersonation, or his vileat and most odious one, however infinitely they may vary, have all one feature in common—they are pre-eminently womanly and most odious one, however infinitely they may vary, have all one feature in common—they are pre-eminently wemanly in all they do and say. The wit of Rosalind and Beatrice, the smbition of Lady Macbeth, the conjugal faith of Imogen, the wickedness of Goneril and Regan, the constancy of Helena, the reticence of Cordelia, the intellect of Portia, the wiles of Cleopatra, the innocence of Miranda, the charm of Viola, the gentleness of Dealemons, the sanctity and moral purity of Isabella, the anguish of Constance, the maternity of Volumnia, the chrewishness of Katharine, the affection of Celia, the flippancy of Lucetta, the passionate love of Juliet, the sprightliness of Nerissa, the insanity of Ophelia, are all as markedly contrasted as day and night; but they are all in themselves and in their action and circumstances true to the spirit of womankind.—Mary Couden Clarke.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE. The last Abingdon Virginian contains the follows

Intest Lodgs No. 134, Steepings. 10 00 meles Pointe Lodgs No. 134, Steepings. 10 10 00 meles Pointe Lodgs No. 134, Steepings. 10 00 meles Pointe Lodgs No. 134, Steepings. 10 00 meles Pointes Lodgs No. 134, Steepings. 10 00 meles Pointes Lodgs No. 134, Missings. 10 00 meles Pointes spot where he was found, leaning against a sort of pillar or wall, and gazing upward. How he escaped instant destruc-tion is beyond all account.

> No Mone Cours -There is no doubt some quackery in No Menz Couns —There is no doubt some quackery in the corn-doctor's trade, but there is more ignorance. For the benefit of both him and his patients, we will now disclose a secret which will relieve humanity from a load of misery not the less difficult to bear than it is unpitied or ridiculous. The cause of corns, and likewise of the torture they occasion, is simple friction; and, to lessen friction, you have only to use your toe as you do in like circumstances a coach-wheel—labricate it with some oily substance. The best and cleanest thing to us is a little sweet oil, rubbed upon the affected part (after the corn is carefully pared) with the finger, which should be done on getting up in the morning and just before stepping into bed at night. In a few days the pain will diminish, and in a few days more it will cease, when the nightly application may be discontinued.

application may be discontinued.

The writer of this paragraph suffered from these horrible excrescences for years. He tried all sorts of infallible things, and submitted to the manipulations of the corn-doctor, but all in vain; the more he tried to banish the more they wouldn't go; or, if they did go, (which happened once or twice under the strong prevailment of caustie,) they were always sure to return with tenfold venom. Since he tried the oil, some months ago, he has had no pain, and is able to take as much exercise as he chooses. Through the influence of this mild persuasive one of the most iniquitous of his corns has already taken itself off entirely; the others he still pares at rare intervale, but, suffering no inconvenience whatever from them, he has not thought it necessary to have recourse to caustic, which sometimes, if not carefully used, and vinegar and water applied at once to the toe, causes almost as much smart as the actual cautery.—Chambers's Journal.

LARGE CASTING .- The propeller of the United States steamer San Jacinto was cast at the works of Mesers. Mer-rick & Son, on Friday. This is the largest propeller ever made in this country of brass, and probably the largest brass. casting. Twenty thousand pounds of copper and tin were melted down in two hours and a half from one furnace, and the nett weight of the propeller is estimated at 16,000 po The time occupied in filling the motified was 1 minute and 55 seconds. The whole operation was successfully performed, and there is every reason to expect a successful casting. The dimensions are as follows: Diameter, 14 feet 6 inches; length, 4 feet; greatest width of blade, 5 feet 9 inches; area of the surface of the four blades, 108 square feet; pitch of propeller, 40 feet, expanding to 45 feet.—Phil. Ledger.

On Thursday night week a tree was blown across the Cleveland and Columbus (Ohio) road. The night was dark, and the engine of the freight train was run against it. The engine was thrown down a bank fifteen feet, the cars thrown off the track, and the foot of the engineer badly in-

The Tahlequah Advocate of the 18th ultimo says that DANIEL VANN and Lawis Ross have both declined being candidates for the station of Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. The opening of the male and female seminaries took place on the 6th and 7th of May. Gen. BELEWAY and other officers at Port Gibson were present. The Advocate says: "This day has been looked to with much interest and anxiety by many of our people, as well as by many of our friends in the States. It forms a new item in the history of the Cherokee people."

Robin Stony .- We heard a story of the performance of a

the Cherokee people."

act of ascending the steps (representing amountain) on horseback, the horse suddenly became frightened, gave a plunge and fell, striking on the sharp end of an upright joist, which penetrated clear through him. The rider, Mr. J. M. Cocke, was thrown off with such force that his arm was broken, and otherwise injured. The accident occurred in the first act, and the drama of Walter Tyrrel was substituted for the remainder of the play.

LIBERIA —It is quite refreshing to dwell on such an acknowledgment as the following from a London oracle: "Liberia, of two years growth, is alone at this moment worth an orother in the substitute of the play.

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LIBERIA —It is quite refreshing to dwell on such an acknowledgment as the following from a London oracle: "Liberia, of two years growth, is alone at this moment worth a more than all that has been effected by the European race in Africa in twenty-two centuries."

Edward F. Douglass, James Clements, and Thomas Benson, convicted of the murder of Ast A. Havens, second mate of the barque Glien, were sentenced to death at New York on Morday last, and are to be executed on the last Friday in July."

Shakeprana's Miranon for Workes. —As in the tall glass called Psyche, a lody gains a full-length view of reselfs on the time of particular to the stripping of the properties. The properties of the trace o

1 volume.

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